and the professions, forming 8-7 per cent of all the Jews gainfully occupied in Prussia. The number of Jews was in—

		Per cent.
Public administration, justice, army, navy	1563	= 0-3 of the total.
Religion, law, and other liberal professions	9761	= 2-3 „ ,,
Public health and welfare	8297	= 2-3 „ „

The number of women among these was in—

		Per cent.
Public administration, etc.	245	= 15-7
Religion, law, etc.	2867	= 29-4
Public health, etc.	2014	= 24-3

The following was the distribution of Jews among the several professions (the figures in brackets show the number of women included among them):

Doctors	4505	(330)
Dentists	778	(80)
Dental mechanics	345	(79)
Nurses	555	(541)
Welfare workers, kindergarten teachers	393	(386)
Ketail chemists	437	(34)
Research chemists	235	(15)
Lawyers	2239	(15)
Journalists	233	(22)
Authors	447	(63)
Ministers of religion	237	(0)
Teachers (not including the Universities)	1351	(583)
Actors	399	(163)
Musicians	899	(335)
Singers and singing teachers	443	(220)
Artistes, dancers	241	(94)
Stage managers	65	(0)
Sculptors, painters	35	(16)

The proportion of Jews among doctors was about 18 per cent, among dentists about 15., and among lawyers about

25 per cent.

According to the official statistics of May **1933,** the 11,814